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Limbless, Yet Triumphant

BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

A young mother lies "faint with pain-bought happiness," stretching out expectant arms to clasp, for the first time, her babe. Why is the imploring action so strangely unheeded? What means the look of dismay on the face of nurse and physician? the inexpressible exclamation of horror which bursts from the lips of the newly made father? Why do the supplications, the terrified inquiries of the agonized mother call forth no response? She knows that her child lives—she can hear its low wailing. Bring him to her—she will take no denial! Silently and sorrowfully the babe is laid on her breast. Then indeed, her anguish breaks into loud lamentations, into rebellious cries against the decrees of Heaven. Lovely, in her eyes, is the baby face upon which she looks down; but she holds in her arms the trunk of a male infant curtailed of arms and legs! The voice of superstition mutters that the father is accursed. He belongs to the proud MacMurrough Kavanagh clan, rigid Roman Catholics; he wooed a daughter of the Ormonde family, Irish Protestants, and in order to wed her renounced his faith and espoused her. By this act, men said, he had drawn down a curse, which fell upon his son and heir. Little they dreamed how triumphantly that child's life would disprove their complacent interpretation of God's supposed chastisement. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, whose existence commenced forty years ago, in the midst of such piteous lamentations and hopeless agony, was destined to afford one of the grandest illustrations of the conquering power of mind over matter, of the potency of will to mould and rule untoward circumstances. His wonderful intellectual activity, his indomitable perseverance and moral courtable p... surmounted nearly all his age have ... perfections. Last November he was elected as parliamentary represen... ative of Wexford County, Ireland. ... may well be imagined that his first ... entrance into the House of Commons, and his "swearing in," presented a sin... ly interesting scene. He approached the table, where he was to take the oath, in a handsome cane arm-chair, with a mechanism let into the arms and communicating with the wheels below. His appearance reminded one of a burst or medallion. He was fine well-cut features, and eyes that beam with intelligence. His burst is of handsome mould. The stumps of his arms are dwarfed to five inches; he has but six inches of muscular thigh stumps—their terminations give not the faintes indications of hands or feet. He took the Testament reverently between his two diminutive arms, listened to the oath, kissed the book, received between his stumps a pen from the clerk of the House, placed it in his mouth to steady and square it with the parchment on which he had to write, then taking the pen again in his arms, signed without the slightest awkardness, writing exceedingly well, and evincing perfect coolness and self-possession. Having signed, he wheeled himself toward the Speaker, to whom he bowed—the usual ceremony of shaking hands being necessarily omitted. When he voted the Speaker made an exception in his favor, and allowed him to record his vote without passing with the other members through the lobbies. He is often carried out of the House by his servant, upon whose back he springs with great agility. He takes the deepest interest in the debates, and his countenance usually wears the most enjoying expression. Much is expected of him, and, doubtless, he will not belie the present promise. Mr. Kavanagh has large estate in Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and land. He is greatly beloved by his numerous and prosperous tenaents. He has a wife remarkable for her beauty and the loveliness of her character, and is blessed with a large family of exceedingly handsome children. His accomplishments are many and varied, and of the precise character which his physical imperfections would seem to render impossible. He is an excellent calligraphist and an artistic draughtsman. He wrote "The Cruise of the Eva," a lively, entertaining book, and made the sketches himself during the cruise. He is the most expert of yachters, an accomplished sportsman too, an unerring shot. Still more remarkable, he is a dashing huntsman. When hunting, he sits in a sort of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with marvelous expertness; and still more astonishing, he is noted for the manner in which he drives a "four-in-hand." He is not only a man of literary tastes, but an able orator, while he brings to the consideration of every public question the resources of a highly cultivated mind. And this is the man whose birth was pronounced a curse upon his parents, whose life seemed as though it must inevitably be an existence of hopeless misery and endless deprivation! but who has given the astonished world a brilliant example of intelligence, courage, hope, perseverance, fertility of resource, invention, triumphant success.—Phrenological Jr'l.

The New Year's Gift.

It was New Rear's Eve; a blustering night. The wind dashed the frozen sleet furiously against the sturdy wall of the old Red Stone farm-house, making the bright fire that was burning in the old-fashioned kitchen seem doubly grateful, and around which were gathered father Williams, his wife and his four children.

The weather-bronzed face of the farmer had a care-worn and discontented look. He was one of those who "make haste to be rich," and though he is surrounded by many blessings, and every reasonable want is supplied as the close of the old year finds no surplus in his purse, his heart, instead of being lifted up with gratitude, is filled with repinings.

His gentle, meek-browed wife is sitting beside him, and her countenance wears a look of chastened sorrow, and tears glisten in her eyes as they wander to a corner of the room where stands a vacant cradle, from which smiled a week ago the rosy-cheeked, bright eyed boy, upon whose little grave to-night the snow is drifting heavily.

The silence was broken by a heavy knock at the door.

Father Williams immediately opened it, revealing a middle-aged colored man, who held carefully in his hand a covered basket.

"Does Mrs. Williams live here?" he inquired.

"She does."

"The lady who buried a child yesterday?

"Yes."

"Well, here is a New Year's present for her."

Thrusting the basket into the farmer's hands he turned and walked quietly down the road, where could be dimly seen the outlines of a covered sleigh, from which could be distinctly heard the sounds of stifled sobs.

Bewildered and astonished farmer Wil...ams carried the basket into the kitchen ... and carefully set it down upon the t... ble.

As he did s... he was startled by a plaintive cry; a... d upon opening it, there lay a beautiful boy, apparently about three months old.

Farmer Williams sprang to the door, but, the sleigh and its occupants were nowhere to be seen.

In the meantime Mrs. Williams and the children gathered around the basket with exclamations of surprise and pleasure. As the babe saw the sweet gentle face that bent over it, it suddenly stopped crying, and smiling, stretched out its little hands to her.

The heart of the bereavvd mother now yearned towards the child, and taking it up in her arms, she pressed it fondly to her bosom. Just then the husband came back from his fruitless search.

"I declare it is an imposition! he exclaimed stamping the snow off his boots. "But I wont submit to it. I will take it over to the town farm the very first thing in the morning."

"I can't bear the idea of its going there, John," said his wife. "Just see what a sweet babe it is."

"I don't see but what it looks like all other babies," returned John gruffly, doing the best to steel his heart against the little stranger, in which he only partly succeeded, for, rough as was the farmer's way, he had a kindly nature if one could only reach it.

"Any way, the authorities will have to take care of it," farmer Williams continued-'we can't—we have got more mouths to feed now than we can find bread for.'

Mrs. Williams' lips quivered as her thoughts reverted to the little grave in the church-yard. Ah, to her heart there was too few!

'Dear John,' said Mrs. Williams, pleadingly, 'it seems as though God had sent this babe to take the place of our little Willie, whom he has taken to himself. Let me keep it. It will not fail to bring a blessing upon us, you may be sure.'

Farmer William's countenance relaxed somewhat as he looked into those tearful eyes.

'Well, well, Mary,' he said in a softened voice, 'I'll think about it. If we do, you and the children will have to go without a good many things, for these are hard times and and likely to be harder. So you had better weigh the thing well before deciding.'

Mrs. Williams did so, and the result was that the New Year's present became a fixtmre in the Red Stone farm house. He grew up a merry, winsome boy, twining even around the former's rugged nature, and taking, in the heart of his adopted mother, the place of her lost darling, and loved and cherished by her with equal tenderness.

Many sacrifices did Mrs. Williams make, many toilsome hours did she spend in order that her husband might not feel the expenses of his maintenance too heavily. And well did his growing intelligence and beauty, and the ardent affection he evinced for her, repay her for all. There was nothing about him that would give him the slightest clue to his parentage. Simply a bit of white paper pinned to his frock, on which were these words, evidently written by a woman, in a graceful but unsteady hand.

Arthur, born September 23. I was a stranger and ye took me in.

Farmer Williams made some inquiries in the neighborhood, and learned that a lady with an infant, accompanied by a servent, had been stopping for a week past at the village tavern; that she was very beautiful, but very pale and sad, and kept her room most of the time. But they dis appeared from them almost as suddenly as they came.

It is just ten years since Mrs. Williams received her New Year's gift. Let us take another peep into the Red Stone farm-house. The group is smaller now than then. The farmer who murmured ten years ago that he had so many mouths to feed, has now only one child left him—the little flaxen-haired girl that is sitting beside his knee. The rest are sleeping in the little churchyard.

A heavy micfortune has befallen him; the thirst for riches has brought its usual curse. Possessed with the mania for speculation, he mortgaged his farm-houae and all it contained. The gilded bubble burst, and the dawning of the New Year found him a ruined and homeless man. This was the last night that he and his were to stay in the old homestead, that had been in the family for four generations, and was linked to his heart by so many tender memories. On the morrow they knew not whether to go. It is true, that any of the old neighbors—kind, good souls—had offered him a temporary home; but it was hard for the proud, self-reliant man to accept charity from any.

'What can we do? Where can we go to?' as he thought of the morrow'

'The Lord will provide, John, said his wife, lifting her patient eyes to his. 'He never has forsaken us. Neither will He forsake any who trust in him.'

But the farmer lacked the Christian resignation that made that gentle heart a heaven of peace and love.

'Ay, that's what you have always said, wife,' he retorted impatiently, 'and you see what we have come to. For my part, I don't think the Lord troubles Himself much about us any way.

Mrs. Williams might have said that he had brought this upon himself, bnt she wisely forbode. Just then there came the sound of a quick buoyant step, and there burst into the room a fine, sturdy lad of about ten, his eyes bright, and his cheeks glowing from the keen frosty air.

'It's bitter cold, I tell you!' he exclaimed, flinging his cap, boy fashion upon the kitchen settee, and stepping up to the kitchen fire. 'Not but what I've been as warm as toast, all but my ears and fingers.' he added, blowing upon the latter as he spoke.

'Here is something for you, mother,' he said, seating himself on a stool at her feet, and tossing into her lap a shining piece of gold.

'Why, Arthur, where did you get this?'

'The strange gentleman down at the tavern gave it to me, mother. He asked me into his room, and gave me as many nuts and raisins as I could eat besides.'

'I wonder who he is she said, musingly.

'I can tell you 'exclaimed her husband, his eyes flashing angrily. 'He is the owner of the Red Stone farm-house. He is the man who bid against me on the few articles I wanted to reserve. The curse of the homeless rest upon him.'

'Nay, John,' interupted his wife, gently; 'perhaps he did not know how highly you prized them.'

'Yes, he did; Parson Brown stepped up and told him, but he only smiled, and said he wanted to buy everything just as it stood.'

"Well," said the boy, gazing thoughtfully, 'I can't help pitying him, he looked so sorrowful. He asked me a great many questions about you, mother, and all the rest of us, and kept walking up and down the room, wringing his hands and groaning as if he was in great trouble.'

'I will buy you a new coat with this, Arthur,' said Mrs. Williams, as she examined anew the gold coin.

You need one badlyen ough,' she added, glancing with a sigh, at his well patched roundabout.

'You shall do nothing of the sort, mother,' said the generous hearted boy; 'you shall buy yourself and Sissy a nice warm shawl.'

Before Mrs. Williams could reply there was a quick knock at the door. Father Williams opened it, It was only a boy who brought a small parcel for Mrs. Williams.

'Another New Year's gift, I suppose,' he said bitterlr, as he handed it to her, for he was in a bitter mood. Mrs. Williams glanced reproachful at her husband.

'God grant that it may bring as much comfort,' she said, laying her nand fondly upon the head that was resting against her knee.

As she opened it she uttered an exclamation of surprise. It was a dced of the Red Stone farm-house, mahe out in her name. On the inside wrapper were these words:

Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me.

There were grateful and happy hearts beneath the roof of the old homestead that night, though with Mrs. William's joy there was mingled an uneasy feeling. She was well assvred that it was in some way connected with Arthur, and trembled with apprehension lest some one should appear who hac stronger claims to him. This fear was dissipated tee next morning by a letter that came to her in the first mail. It contained a check for five thousdollors, together with these words:

"The boy you so generously received ten years ago, and have so tenderly cherished since, will never be taken from you. The mother forced to relinquish the babe, dearer to her than life, is now in heaven. The father, who so basely forsook his chsld, and her whom he had sworn to cherish, is unworthy so sacred a trust. In S—— Bank you will find the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the name of your adopted son, of which he is to come into possession when he is legally of age, and the interests of which is to be appropriated to his support and education duriug his minority.'

To this singular letter there was neither date nor siguature. There were various conjectures in regard to the stranger, who hrd been in the village for some days, and from whom it was evident this letter came as well as the package received the night before.

But when Arthur recalled to his mind the look of sad, remorseless tenderness with which he had regarded him, he felt that it must have been his father. Yet he often said as he looked into the face of his adopted mother, that he wanted no dearer friends than those he already had. And as for Mrs. Williams, among all the blessings that surrounded her, there was not one that brought hher a purer joy than he whom she had taken to her heart when a friendless babe—her New Year's gift.

The Cincinnati Gazette of January 29th says: The express train which left Cincinnati at 7:10 on Monday evening met with an accident, about midnight, at a point one and a half miles east of North Lewisburg, Ohio, and nearly 120 miles east of this city. The train which was in charge of Conductor Brinsley, was moving along at a moderate speed, when it was thrown from the track by a broken rail and tossed down an embankment of some four or five feet. The cars at once took fire from the overturned stoves, but fortunately, all the passengers escaped without the loss of a life. Peter Miller, who boarded the train at Bowlesville, had his right leg broken, and another gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, had two ribs broken. Several of the other passengers were bruised, but fortunately none of them seriously. The fire which first commenced in the sleeping car, gradually spread to the others, and in the course of an hour four cars, one sleeping, two passenger and one baggage and express car, were totally destroyed. The baggage master and express messenger, seeing that the baggage car could not be saved, removed all the freight, and consequently not a dollar's worth of it was damaged. The engine and tender both remained on the track, and suffered no damage. The loss to the railroad company by the burning of the cars will amount to about $40,000.

A despatch dated Des Moines, January 29th, says: A terrible accident occurred near Ottumwa on Monday. The residence of Mr. Howdyshell caught fire from an ash pile, while the family were asleep, and before the inmates were awakened the entire house was in flames. Three persons were unable to make their escape and perished, Miss Anna Howdyshell and two children aged five and three years. The young lady lost her life in trying to save the children. The bodies were badly burned.

New York, February 27.—A Herald special says that General Thomas has sued Stanton for false imprisonment, and lays his damages at $150,000.

The Blind Man's Ward.

BY MAY DE LANCIE.

Gleasonwood was the name of a magnificent castle, half ruinous, yet picturesque and very beautiful, with its turrets and towers, jutting abutments, long corriders, leading one scare knew whither. It was surrounded by grounds, once in the highest state of cultivation, but now sadly neglected; the fountains and statues peeping out from a wilderness of roses, whose rich glow was heightened by the glimmer of the lilies, holding their snowy cups aloft, heavy with dewdrops, and sending out clouds of incense; rich, tropical plants, from perfumed censers, scattered fragrance over all.

In the drawing-room, furnished with almost eastern splendor, sat Clare Gleason, the master of all this wealth; the crimson cushons of the couch he occupied brought into boid relief the handsome profile. A grand face it was, with the midnight eyes and raven hair, the broad white brow, and mouth tender as a woman's. But the face had lines of care, as of one who had learned to suffer and be strong; the light of the beautiful eyes had gone out years ago, and all had beee darkess henceforth. He was betrothed to a lovely woman, and their marriage was soon to be consumated when the darkness fell, shutting out the beautiful world, and the hadghty belle, refusing to walk in the shadow which had fallen upon his life, left him in his desolation.

With a heart embittered, and faith outraged, he had retired to his country seat, resolved to mingle no more with the world. Here he had dwelt for three years with only his servants, his faithful valet, Lewis being his only companion, except when a few friends sought him out, which was seldom. for the dark, silent rooms, and the cold, reserved master chilled them. In part he had learned forgetfulness, and the old pain had died out of his heart, while picture so long enshrined there had become indistinct, and had not the power to mave it as of old.

He was thinking of all this as he sat waiting the arrival of his ward, Gracie Moore, whose father, dying, had appointed him her guardian, and he could not refuse, though he shrank from the change which her coming must make in the quiet of Gleasonwood.

'Miss Moore has come. Shall I show her up?' announced Lewis, breaking in upon his train of thought.

'Certainly. Show her up immediately.'

And he waited with a little flutter of the heart till a soft footfall sounded on the carpet, and a little hand was laid in his, while a voice of sweetest music said—

'Mr. Gleason, my guardian, I believe.'

'The same. And this is my ward, Gracie Moore?' he said, clasping her hand warmly.

'Rather a troublesome one, I fear, you will find me. I can't be dignified, so you must not expect it. I am so glad you are not old and ugly, as I imagined all guardians were. I know I shall like you, and you must love me a little. Won't you?'

'I think that will be an easy matter, Miss Moore.'

'Oh! please call me Gracie. Papa always did.'

'Well, Gracie it shall be. But pray be seated. How do you like Gleasonwood? Is it not rather a pretty prison?'

'Tis beautiful! more so than anything my imagination ever pictured. I should be content to stay here always.'

'I used to think it very beautiful, but now—"

He sighed, and left the sentence unfinished.

'I am so sorry for you,' said Gracie, with a quiver of tears in her voice, while a tear fell on the hand of the blind man. He started quickly, while his face flushed and paled alternately, and as he spoke his voice was strangely husky.

'No tears for me, Gracie. I do not It was hard at first, but I do not mind it so much now, I have rare pictures stored away in my memory of the blue sky and sunshine, the green fields and Gleasonwood as it was then. I miss my books more that I can tell.'

'It will be a pleasure to read to you, if you will permit me.'

'I shall be happy to have. But 'tis near our dinner time, though 'tis scarcely worth while to dress for dinner when you will only meet a blind man'

'Oh, but it is though! I will dress and Lewis shall tell you how I look. So au revoir!'

And the little witch tripped up stairs to her room, humming a gay air.

'How very handsome he is! I do wish he could see,' she said, with a little sight as she surveyed herself in the mirrior.

A pretty reffection it was of a petite form, a fair, sweet face, framed in curls of a golden brown, clear truthful eyes of the same hue, the sweet mouth, with its twin rosebuds, revealing the pearly teeth, and over all the picture a kind of radiance, an emanation of the purity within. Changing her heavy traveling dress for a fair-like texture of blue, and twining a few roses in her curls, she descended to the drawing-room, and stood a little proudly, waiting for Lewis to give his opinion.

'Well, Lewis, what is it? Surely you have made a decision,' said Clare Gleason, laughingly.

"I scarcely know. She is more like that picture of the Madonna than anything I can liken her to.'

'Thank you, sir,' said Gracie; and she made him a saucy bow as she took the arm of Clare, and guided his steps to the dining-room.

A pleasant companion she was, with her cheery, sunshiny nature and sweet voice; she was, withal, intelligent and well informed, winning that grave man from his gloomy sorrow ere he was aware of it, and his happy langh rang out as in the olden time She seemed to infuse a part of the sunshine of her nature into his own, and, as the days passed on, the gloom was swept from his face, and happy smiles lingered around the mouth, obliterating the hard lines that gathered there, making him handsomer than ever. A very sunbeam she was, charming all in the house. Her bird-like voice rang through the long silent rooms, making sweet music for the blind man, to whom she was fast becoming dear than life. The broken tendrils of the old love had twined around this fair young creature, with a true, fervent love, beside which the old seemed but a weak passion. Into every fibre of his heart she crept with her sweet ways, and, well content, he cherished the image as the most sacred thing in life. Very tender and kind she was, reading and singing for him, guiding his steps through the cool recesses of the beautiful forests surrounding Gleasonwood, painting the beauties of earth and sky, till he could almost see them through the sightless orbs.

One gloomy day, when the clouds shut out all sunshine, and the rain precluded the hope of an out-door ramble, she asked Clare to go with her to the picture gallery. A grand gloomy place it was, with the portraits of his ancestors looking dark and stern in their armor. Paintings of rare beauty from the hands of the old masters, that he had collected in his ramblings. He had forgotten none of them, and gave her a history of each.

'This is my mother. A perfect woman. I can hardly think her earthly. Ah! if she had lived my life would have been different.'

It was a picture of a fair, delicate woman; her beautiful face was surrounded by rich waves of raven hair, the blue eyes full of a tender light—such a face as one would want for a home-angel.

'Who is this? asked Gracie, as they paused before a dark, brilliant woman, with a face proud as Juno, but of rare beauty.

'What do you think of her?' he asked, with a kind of tremor in his voice.

'I do not like her, for all her wonderous beauty. She lacks soul, and would crush everything in the way of her ambition, even to her own heart. Who is she?'

'Come to this window-seat, and I will tell you her history.'

Seating her beside him, with one arm thrown caressingly around her waist, the little hands clasped in his, he told her the story of his love and its betrayal, keeping back nothing except the new love, that had blossomed into life. As he proceedee he felt the hands nestled in his grow cold, but he could not see the pallor of the bright, or the look of pain that crept into the brown eyes, as she looked into her heart and found how dear this handsome guardian had become; dearer for his blindness and dependence upon her. But the light came back to her eyes as he told her how his love for the false syren had died a speedy death, and peace had come back to him once more.

'It was your hand, Birdie, that led me back to the sunshine, giving me new hope in life. I can never repay you for your kindness, and the sweet blossoms you have cast o'er my life. What shall I do without you? For, if I remember rightly you are to return to school for a few weeks.'

'I will not go back to school. You need me, and I am happier here than elsewhere. Please let me stay,' she said, pleadingly, with an earnestness that was hard to resist.

'I cannot, Gracie,' he said, drawing her closely to him. 'I must not be selfish. I will try and be content till your school life is ended, when you must stay with me till you are married.'

'Then I shall always stay. But come, let us go down and have some music, and shake off the gloom that these pictures have cast over us.'

* * * * * * *

Swiftly spread the intervening weeks, ... ing the time of separationg. Clare determined to execute a plan long thought of, to visit Europe and see if there was any hope of restoring his sight. If so, he would try to win this sweet human flower that had shed so much fragrance over his life; if not—but he would not think of that.

Seating himself at the piano one evening, he drew forth a few rich notes; then as his thoughts wandered back to the past, he gave them utterance in an improvisiation, bright and joyous at first as the dawning of life had been; then, as the darkness crept o'er it, the music changed to a dreary strain, wailing, through the lofty room, freighted with so much pain, that Gracie, stealing in, held her breath to listen. Then it softened to a sweet cadance that spoke of returning peace, and happiness, till you could almost see the rainbow tints and blosso... As he closed the p... feeling her presence intutively.

'Gracie, you here?'

'Yes, Clare. I have been listening to your music. What is it that pains you so?'

'Nothing now. I can have no pain while you are with me, my sunbeam.'

He drew her to a seat beside him, and for the first time prressed his lips to hers, clasping her closely, as if to defy the world to separate them.

'Gracie, Gracie, I cannot let you go. I love you so—with a love that is more than love. I know that you cannot return it. I could not ask you to link your sweet young life with that of a poor blind man. Forgive me, darling, I did not mean to tell you this, but in the thought of separation I forgot all but the pain it would bring. Only tell me this, Gracie. If we had met earlier, ere the darkness came, could you have loved me?'

Her face had grown very white as she listened, but the crimson tide rolled in rosy waves over neck and brow as she answered softly,—

'I have loved you from the first. More precious than anything else in life is the love or Clare Gleason.'

'Grrcie, do not deceive me. I could not bear it. Tell me truly. Do you—can you love a blind man?' he cried with a face whiter than her own.

'You obdurate mortal! Can't you tell that I love you, since every action proclaims how dear you are to me?' Dearer, far, on account of the darkness shrouding your life,' she said, creeping closely into the sheiter of his arms.

With a low cry of intense joy, and a face radiant with his new found happiness he gathered her to him, pressing kisses on the ddwy lips, calling her by every sweet endearing name that comes so readily at such times.

I am going to Europe to-morrow, Birdie. I have a faint hope that my sight will be restored. If not, and I come back blind Clare still, will you be mine?

'Yours always, clare. The greatest happsness of my life will be to make the sunshine of yours.'

* * * * * * *

The years sped swiftly by on golden wings, freighted with joy and sorrow, sometimes sunshine predominating. At Gleasonwood all was bustle and preparation, servants tumbling over each other in their zeal to have all prepared for the coming of their beloved master, who was returning home, but whether with restored eyesight he did not say, and his silence they attributed to disappoinement. What a state of excitement Gracie was in fluttering from one room to the other, like a humming-bird, and glancing anxiously down the long line of road to see if he was coming! She had donned a dress of white, with clusters of for-get-me-nots embroidered over it, the delicate lace sleeves looped up with sprays of the same, while a cluster, nestled in green leaves, trembled on her bosom. She had changed little, save that the face had grown fairer, with a loveliness that seemed scarce earthly, and the white brow had expanded, as the thoughts and aspirations found fulfillment.

She had grown weary of waiting, and nestled in Clare's chair, drawn in the shadow of the crimson curtains, where she could see the arrival of the carriage, had fallen asleep. A beautiful picture she made, with the white lids veiling the brown eyes, the little hands like twin snowflakes, quietly folded. So thought Clare, as he opened the door noiselessly, and stood with brimming eyes, gazing upon the sweet sleeper. Fairer than ever his fancy had painted her was the face that had been his guiding star, the one sweet hope in life. He kissed her softly. The brown eyes opened and rested upon his face a moment in bewilderment, then, as she recognized him, they grew radiant with joy, and with a glad cry she was felded to his heart.

'But you do not ask me about my sight. Can you still be the wife of a blind man? I will relase you, if you wish.'

'I see you want to get rid of me. But I will not accept my freedom. You are dearer to me than all else in life. Will that content you, most unbelieving mortal?' she asked, placing over his mouth one little hand, that soon grew rosy with his kisses.

'More than content, my sweet songbird. For God has given me the best treasure in life in your love, and also restored my sight.'

And the dark eyes gazed down into her own with a radiant joy that almost blinded her. For a moment she could scarcely comprehend her great happiness, then a glad cry went ringing out into the darkness, as the strong arms that were to be her protection henceforth enclosed her, while a grand te Deum swept up to the golden portals from two greatful hearts.

So we leave them, knowing that their lives will be full of a perfect joy and love that casteth out fear, and that after the darkness a glorious dawning came, promising a glorious fruition.

The Idaho World of January 24th has the following:—On Friday the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon Anothony McBride, in Boise City, convicted of the murder of a Chinaman, in Ada county, last Summer. The wretched man met his fate with perfect composure exhibiting upon the scaffold neither the fear of death, nor the bravado of one hardened to crime. He died penitent and without hard feeling to any one. On the gallows he protested that he did the killing while under the influence of liquor, and he believed the victim to be a wild Indian. He was attended for several days prior to his execution by the Rev. Father Pouland and Cazeau and the latter accompanied him to the scaffold and remained with him to the last moment. giving spiritual instruction and consolation to the unfortunate man. McBride's conduct—so we are informed by several who witnessed his execution—was singularly cool, calm, even cheerful and resprectful to all about him. His last loud words, spoken as the fatal cap was about to close from his view forever everything in this world and addressed to a former comrade in arms, were, "Good bye, Sergeant; we are not in the Thirtieth [his old regiment during the war] now"—delivered clear and without tremor, and a smile upon his lips as he spoke.

The bark Alaska, on her recent voyage hence to England, was chaced and overhauled by a British man-of-war, on suspicion that she was a Fenian privateer. An examination of her papers satisfied the Briton of her harmless character, and she was permitted to proceed without further detention.

"Flag of the free—heart's only hope,
Wave, wave forever on!"

IRISH NEWS

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

Rev. S. V. Ryan, of St Louis, has been confirmed by the Pope as Bishop of Buffalo.

London, March 25.—The House of Commons, last night, passed the bill abolishing Church rates.

Said an Irish Justice to an obstreperous prisoner on trial: "We want nothing from you but silence, and d-d little of that."

The rates of passage to New York, by the Golden City, on Monday last, were as follows: First cabin, outside rooms, $126; inside, $76; second cabin, $45.50; steerage, $35.50.

Sophie, the mother of Maximilian, sat by his coffin all night. Maximilian is the 102d member of the House of Hapsburg committed to rest in the vaults of the Capuchins.

There are eighty-eight vessels of different classes on their way to this port. Forty-two of this number are from domestic Atlantic ports, and remaining forty-six from various European ports.

Bishop Williams, of the Catholic diocese of Massachusetts, has declined to allow the Catholic clergy in Worcester to say High Requiem Masses for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the Manchester Fenian martys.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin Nation, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin Irishman, to twelve months'; each to give security for good behavior on emerging from prison.

A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

The Chinese near Jackon, Amador county, are manufacturing bogus gold dust that stands the test of the purest acid, and can only be detected by the burning process. Submitted to heat, what weighed twelve dollars was reduced to three dollars and a half of gold—the remainder being some kind of base metal.

Has the immigration from Ireland to America amounted to thirty thousand in any single since the start?

Yes: some years larely in excess of this number. The yearly average of immigration forty years—that is, from 1820 to 1860—is twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

The number of buildings erected in San Francisco during the year ending June 30, 1867, is 1,050, of which 340 are brick; total in city and county, 17,368, of which 3,857 are brick. The operations of the department of Streets and Highways, for the end June 30, 1867, show an expenditure exceeding $1,000,000.

Please inform me how many fights J. C. Heenan had? and also with whom?

He was beaten by Morrissey in Canada, West, in a fight for $5,000 a side, in eleven rounds, October 19th, 1858. He fought Sayers at Fransborough, England, April 17th, 1860: a drawn battle, each receiving a belt and Sayers giving up the Championship on the 20th May. These are the only ring fights in which Heenan has been engaged.

The proposed new theatre, to be built by a company of moneyed men, recently incorporated for that purpose, is to be located on Market street, in the vicinity of Montgomery street. It is intended to be the finest, and most thorough in its adaptation, ever yet built for that purpose on this coast. Its cost will approximate a quarter of a million dollars.

It is said that upward of eighty of the passengers by the Moses Taylor, which arrived Wednesday morning, had not a cent to bless themselves with on landing here. They were without employment or resorces in the East and invested the little extremity of their means in a steerage passage (while the fares are low) to California, in the hope of finding here a more remunerative field for their toil, and a better chance to get employment.

The number of persons assisted by the San Francisco Benevolent Society during the month of February was 675. Of this number, 71 were assisted to employment, 163 were so far relieved as to require no further aid, and 512 persons, a large portion being women and children, were being assisted at the end of the month. The average number of persons assisted by the Society is over 500 per month, although during a portion of the severe rainy season it reached 700. This benevolent institution is doing a great and noble work and should be sustained.

London, March 17.—The House of Commons resumed the debate on Irish reform. Mr. Gladstone said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on these farms. So as to the Church, it was the duty of the Minister of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan of treatment of that subject. Meanwhile Parliament should lose no time in taking action itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained the hope that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was in vain to rely upon time as a cure for evils in which seven hundred years had been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia are contented. The great reason for their contentment is that they possessed the fruits of their own labor, and enjoyed civil and religious liberty. But in Ireland the discontent is wide-spread, and the material prosperity of Ireland is proof of this. Notwithstanding the condition of the country, as described by some gentlemen who preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of Ireland by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed. The one he approved was that for political reform. He said that in 1842 the adoption of the bill for the relief of Irish tenants was actually pressed by Sir Robert Peel, without success, and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated inquiry into the Irish Church Establishment. It was well know that the system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuse for delaying this matter given by the Government. His speech closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action.

Disraeli followed. He commenced by saying that he had reason to deplore his late in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years' standing had to be settled. The Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected the wrongs of ages. He went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, and denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events, or affected the plans of the Ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measures, should hasten no policy. Members, he hoped, were not alarm d at the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland, and some for the Irish Church Establishment. He declared, if pressed to an issue on the question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measures could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland. All they asked for was time.

The ladies of Cork presented Mr. Train, at his second lecture, with souvenirs and an address, "to mark how deeply enshrined in the hearts of the Cork women are the names of the martyrs for Irish nationality."

Geo. Francis Train's Lecture in Cork.

We copy the following from the Cork Herald:—

The lecture announced by Mr. Geo. Francis Train for last evening, was the means of drawing a "crwded house to the' Athenæum. Mr. Train's appearance was the subject of the most decided curiosity on the part of citizens of all creeds and classes, including several clergymen, many of whom came from remote parts of the county. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Train came on the platform, and was received with rapturous applause. He was attired in a full-tailed coat with gold buttons, black pants, white vest and neckerchief. On his hand he wore a magnificent gold ring set in diamonds which was presented to him by the City of Denvir, in Colorado. His delivery was quite free from the peculiarities of voice usually ascribed to Americans by the caricaturists of the citizens of the Republic.

WHY MR. TRAIN LOVES IRELAND.

Let me tell you why I love Ireland. Twenty years ago, when in my teens, I originated the free passenger system from Ireland to America; thousands availed themselves of it, and they have worked and toiled since, and they have fought at the side of the union (cheers). Do you remember the Diamond Line? (cries of "Yes, yes.") Do you remember the Monarch of the Seas, the Joshua Boats, who brought provisions to your people in '46 and '47 ("Yes, yes"). Who, when the cry of the people went forth, asked, "Are they starving there?" (cries of "You, you.") Who? It was the American people, and at the call, up came the grain, up came the ships, and the officers of the navy got ready to take those ships to your island.

A Voice—Three cheers for '20, '46, and '47 (prolonged cheering).

I went back to America twenty years. I shall now bring you to Australia in 1854. I went to Australia in that year, and I saw Tasmania, M'Manus, and in Van Dieman's land, T. F. Meagher (loud cheering). I hope it is not treason to mention those names (cheers and laughter). I am anxious to know whether it is treason or not, because having a little claim against the English Government for £100,000 I am anxious to know how to manage it [cheers and laughter]. Whilst I was in Victoria I saw a great tribute paid to William Smith O'Brien by the sons of St. Patrick. Then it was I repeated the four lines which have gone all over the world:—

"Whether on the gallows high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

I hope that is not treason [no, no, laughter and cheering]. Keep me right, boys. The Irish people I have loved from infancy. I commenced by reading Maria Edgeworth's novels and Tom Moore's Melodies. I have all the great men in my memory. When I saw that Roebuck had the impudence, after calling Americans the dregs of society and the scum of Europe—had the impudence, at Sheffield the other day, to insult the entire Irish race [hisses], I thought I would remind him when he said that the Irish newspapers and Irish editors only wrote balderdash. I said, "I will remind Mr. Roebuck, and let him understand that we have not forgotten his infamous course in Parliament regarding the American Government (hear, hear), and I will remind him that some of the Irish writers and editors who spoke and wrote balderdash were named Sheridan, Shiel, Grattan, Phillips, Emmett, cheers, and Wolfe Tone, great cheers—that some of those men who wrote balderdash were, if I remember rightly, the leaders of the English Parliament in times gone by." Hear and cheers. When he speaks of balderdash editors and the balderdash people of Ireland has he forgotten that the Irish are the chiefs wherever they go. Cheers.

HOW ENGLAND CAPTURES AMERICANS.

I was the first American that ever visited London for over fifty years. England captures all the Americans, and this is how she does it. Suppose Everett comes over. Oh! to see how Gladstone receives him. "Is this the accomplished orator, the great statesman, the late Secretary of State, the President of Haarlem University?" "Yes." "Why we know you well in England, and I am proud to see so distinguished a schollar." from that moment he ceases to be an American. England bottles him up. Laughter. Soon, in order to have things right, we send a representative from another party. We send over George Bancroft. Captured! Next comes George Francis Adams. Great hissing. That is right—give it to him. Prolonged hissing. "Is this George F. Adams? What—what—the son of a President—the grandson of a President! Why you come from a whole line of Kings. You are not an American—you are one of us," and Adams is captured. Cheers and hisses. From that moment he ceases to be a representative in America. A fact. I want you to distinctly understand that I am not indebted to Mr. Adams for my release from jail.

ENGLAND NOT THE MOTHERLAND OF AMERICA.

At banquets in England and other places the toast is given—England, the motherland. Hisses. I never shall forget the time I hurled that toast back to him who proposed it, saying, "Take back that toast. England is not the motherland." Tremendous cheering. If they want to know why, I will explain to them and to you. Who settled Manhattan? The Dutch. Is England then the motherland? Cheers. Who settled New Jersey? The Swedes. Is England then the motherland? Cheers. Who settled Delaware? The Danes. Is England then the motherland? Who settled Maryland? The Irish Catholics. Great cheering. Is England the motherland of Irishman. Tremendous cries of "No" and cheering. Who settled numbers of the different other Statess The French, the Spanish, the Italian, and others. We have Swedes among us, we have Portuguese, French, Italians, Dutch, the men of all countries, and I say, whoever strikes us, strikes the world. Cheers. To-day in our broad domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf there is not ten per cent of English blood in our veins. Great cheering.

A Voice—God keep you so. Cheers.

An American is considered innocent until he is found guilty; in this country the practice appears to be that a man is guilty until he proves himself innocent. Therefore we have no common law in both countries. There is much said about America being the 'chip of the old block.' When I first heard it I said, "Take it back: America is not a chip, but the whole block. Applause. She is the whole block as well as England, and is not composed of such rotten material." Cheering. Is that treason? Cheering, and cries of no

HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS ARREST.

He asks, why was it, if his arrest was the work of the local police, that six detectives went off in the tug boat to board the Scotia outside the harbor—how was it that the steam tug was kept two hours along side the Scotia after the transfer of the mails? If it was the work of the local police, why was it that a policeman left in a small boat for Roche's Point to telegraph for more force to Queenstown. Why was it that after Magistrate Tarrant had allowed him off on parole, on giving his word that he would leave Queenstown—how did it happen that the policemen re-arrested him?—or rather he never was out of the clutches of the local police. It was then that he asked Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Tarrant, and Mr. Beamish, when he was committed, whether the police were over the magistrates? Mr. Hamilton replied they were not. Loud cries of "They are; they are." Why was he arrested—simply because they had a ready-made warrant to that effect sent over from Downing street. He went to the telegraph office, and telegraphed all over the country—he telegraphed to Adams, not asking assistance from him, because he held that Adams was his servant, and not he his. Cheers. He telegraphed to Adams, stating that he was a native-born American, and nothing else. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," was not true in his case. Laughter and cheers. He telegraphed to Major General Dix, his partner of the Credit Foncier; to the Minister at Paris; to Mr. Durant, who was chief the Pacific Railroad, a place where they would make their fortune, if they went.

A MONSTER EMIGRATION.

The American Government granted 20,000,000 acres of land to the Pacific Railway Company. I want one million of acres in the Platte Valley. I am going to carry out a great colony—I am going to organize a programme on the old prepaid system to take 500,000 Catholics and put them in million of acres. Hear. I am going to give every man 160 acres of land—so that he can make himself independent for life—not out of the million acres, but the 20,000,000. In the cities the emigrant shall have a lot of land. In the country he will have a farm. I will take him to America, where he will not fall into the hands of landsharks, but be taken away out past Buffalo, past Lakes, past Chicago, and the Mississippi on the Pacific Railroad, when I carry out the great Catholic Emigration Society. How is it to be done? You will have every priest in America, who will be interested, to recommend it. As John Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, first endorsed the house of Train & Co., throughout Ireland; so I will have Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, endorse the scheme. I will come across the Atlantic with it. I will take it to Rome to the Pope for his sanction, I will take it to the Jesuit College in France to the Concordat of Austria, and I will have you, Father Buckley [to whom the lecturer here turned), to endorse it of course. Is that treason? No. Now, then, tell me what have I done that I should have been treated like a felon, and incarcerated in a murderer's cell for four days. Great hissing. What have I done, I say, that I should have been insulted and outraged, the photograph of my wife and children taken from me, as well as my watch and pocket-book. What harm could that gold ring which was presented to me by the city of Denvir have done to the Governor of the gaol. Hear, hear. Why deprived of tooth-brush and comb, and even linen for three days? What had I done that I should have been treated as a thief—a murderer—a felon—an assassin. Hear. Why, I ask, was I incarcerated in that place where a murderer or an assassin may have been before me? Why did they take me up to the third floor of goal if it was a matter of local police? Because they thought and they think so still—for when I went down to dine with Mr. Maguire at Passage yesterday. Here there was a haerty outburst of cheering at the mention of that honorable gentleman's name. I wished to God I had Mr. Maguire's place for about one hour in the British House of Commons. Cheers, laughter and "h ave." I think I would give up my whole £100,000 for that hour. Cheers and laughter. I adopted a plan of my own—instead of the world taking me by the throat, I take the world by the throat. I am generally plaintiff with all mankind. I patronize mankind—I do not allow it to patronize me. I believe in fate—but it must be backed up by the three p's—patience, perseverance, and pluck. After a few other observations, Mr. Train called for three rousing cheers 'for woman.' The request was responded to heartly.

MR. TRAIN "OVATED."

Mr. Train was retiring from the platform, when a simultaneous rush towards him was made from all parts of the house. He was soon in the midst of an enthusiastic, excited crowd who "ovated" him in the most flattering manner, and made it a point to obtain a shake hands from the distinguished lecturer.

The enhusiasm with which Mr. Train was received was a trifle compared to the ovation that was accorded him outside. On retiring to the rotundo he was met by a host of people who bore him upon their shoulders and conveyed him several times around the building. The pressure from without was fearful, and for some minutes it was found impossible to gain an exit. Mr. Train was taken on men's shoulders, and followed by a numerous and demonstrative concourse he was conveyed along Lavitt's-quary to Patrick street. Opposite the Matthew statute the crowd halted and a vehement cheer was raised. From thence to the Imperial Hotel the people became more numerous and enthusiam became more intense. The learned gentleman was allowed to enter his hotel with considerable difficulty, so large was the crowd and so great the excitement that prevailed. The people remained cheering for some minutes after Mr. Train had retired.

Tipperary.

The Free Press says:—On a late night recently, Dr. Stokes, of Caher, was hurriedly called upon to attend a women, the wife of a respectable man, named Mullany, in her confinement, and forthwith proceeded to her residence and rendered the necessary professional assistance. He gave some necessary directions, and stated, when leaving, that he would send some medicine to the invalid, and the husband volunteered to accompany him home for the purpose of bringing back the medicines. The distance was but short, across the bridge, but the night was intensely dark, and the wind strong and tempestuous. Dr. Stokes gave the man the commands, so that he was enabled to leave to return in a few minutes. The doctor was, however, routed up again after an hour had elapsed by a messenger inquiring for Mullany, who had not returned. It is feared that the poor man, who was excited, ran hurriedly against the battlement of the bridge, which is low, and that, in the dark, he toppled over and was killed or drowned. However, up to the present the whole affair is wrapped up in mystery.

The Marquis de B—, while pursuing the chase in a very remote part of France, had the misfortune to fall into one of those pits which are dug for the purpose of storing Winter vegetables. Here he remained several hours. At the end of the time, he heard footsteps approaching and cried for help. A band of persants appeared and looked over the edge; but so far from aiding him, they exacted that he should give them every article in his possession. He was about to comply with this outrageous demand, when, by accident, a young girl, who was reaching over the edge to receive something from his hands, fell down on him. The Marquis then told her friends that unless they at once drew him out the girl should suffer for it. Alarmed at this, the brutes scampered away. Finding the servants of the Marquis on the Marquis on the lookout for him, they gave the latteer false information as to where he was to be found; the reslt of which was that the couple remained in the pit for three days and nights. Some one, more compassionate than the rest, threw them in a blanket and some food. The Marquis, to his astonishment, found his fellow-prisoner very pretty, intelligent, and agreeable, and suffered less from ennui than might have been supposed. At the end of the time their cries having been heard by the garde champetre, or rural police, they were rescued. The Marquis took his prize, so unexpectedly captured, to Paris, where he had her educated, and she became, in due time, his chere amie. Dying, he left her a piece of land and a house in the suburbs of Paris, which by the rise of property, became worth, in three years' time, several millions of francs. At present the former peasant girl has an Italian title, and she is receivod in the first society.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The Irish Times says:—We understand that the Treasury has consented to grant the sum of £100,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition Palace as the seat of the Royal Irish Institute. We have reason to hope that the sum will be paid in advance of Parliamentary action on the responsibility of Ministers, as was the case in the purchase of the Blacas collection. We are also informed that the Treasury has consented to allocate in advance £100,000 for improvement of Cork harbor, and £100,000 for work intended to be executed in Belfast Lough.

On the 3d of February, a general court martial assembled in the Victoria Library, Royal Barracks, Dublin, for the trial of certain soldiers who are charged with having taken part in the recent funeral procession held in Dublin in honor of the convicts Allen, Larkin and O'brien. David Michael Ivors, Royal Artillery, was put forward on the following charges: 1st. That he did, contrary to military discipline and good order, on the 8th day of December, 1867, take part in a party procession held in Dublin in honor of three men who were executed in Manchester. 2d. That he did on that day take part in a political procession, contrary to the rules and regulations of her Majesty's forces. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." The evidence went only to show that he was seen on the streets as the procession passed. This the prisoner confessed, but denied that he was there as a participant or sympathizer, and he earnestly invoked attention to all his past good conduct in the army, of which he gave proof. The finding of the court was not promulgated.

Wicklow.

On the 1st of February, a terrific gale burst over the town of Bray, and caused tribulation among its people as well as serious damage to many of their roofs—some of which were actually blown off.

Recently an impudent robbery was committed in the residence of Mr. Buckley, Ballybrew, near Enniskerry. The robber, having effected an entrance into the house through one of the parlor windows, deliberately made his way to the room where Mr. and Mrs. Buckley were sleeping and stole Mr. Buckley's watch, which was lying close to the bed, and some clothes, in one of the pockets of which was a sum of £4. The thief made good his escape.

Wexford.

On Monday, January 27, two ordinations took place in the chapel attached to St. Peter's College Wexford. The gentlemen who received Holy Orders were the Rev. Patrick Whelan, of Knocklageer, who was exalted to the office of priesthood, and the Rev. Mr. McCluskey who received the order of deacon. The impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of the diocese of Ferns.

Cork.

The Dublin Freeman says:—We understand the purchase by the Government of the extensive mills, situate near Cork, is all but complete. The proprietor, Sir Thomas Tobin, has had an interview with the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Attorney General, and Sir Thomas Larcom on the subject, when we understand, the three Government officials we have named came to the conclusion of recommending the Government to close to purchase. Pending the completion of the necessary arrangements, 4,000 barrels of "rock powder," now in the mills, are to be removed by the executive. After this has been effected, it is understood the military station at Ballincollig will be discontinued.

The local papers announce the death of Frederick Lyons, Esq., of Cork. He was the eldest brother of Mrs. Eugene O'Callaghan, of Limerick.

In the Court of Commons Pleas, Dublin, an action is now pending entitled "Howe and Wife v. Inman," for damages sustained by plaintiff, a shoemaker, residing at Mallow, under the following circumstances:—His mother being about to proceed to America by the City of Antwerp, one of the steamers belonging to the defendant, Howe and his wife accompanied her on board the tender, and went into the cabin of the steamer, where they remained until he heard a whistle. He and his wife then rushed up the stairs in order to go back by the tender to Queenstown, but finding that left. Howe asked the Captain to allow them on shore.—The Captain refused to comply, and they were both taken to America. The plaintiff alleges that his absence from home caused serious damage to his business, and also that, on his rrrival in America, the Captain detained him in custody until he paid a portion of the passage money, and that he had also taken his watch from him.

Cavan.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says. H. Eyre Coote, Esq., entertained his and his brother's [Captain Coote's High Sheriff] workmen at his house, the "Willows," on Wednesday last to celebrate its completion. Fifty-four sat down to a substantial dinner, and when the cloth was removed prosperity to the house was drunk with cheers.

Kilkenny.

All the police stations of Kilkenny, 59 in number, are to be fortified in accordance with the recent circular issured from the Castle, and in consequence artisans are busily employed in making bullet proof shutters, iron doors, &c., which will render these hither defenceless houses formidable forticeations, and enable the Royal Irish Constabulary, should another occasion arise, to exhibit their indomitable pluck and bravery, with considerable advantage. It is rumored that forty of the above force from this country are to be sent immediately to disaffected districts, and the vacancies thus created to be filled with recruits from the depot.

Longford.

Late advices announce that on the 11th of February there was to have been a solemn office and high mass in the cathedral, Longford, on the occasion of the removal to the cathedral vaults of the remains of the late Most Rev. Dr. O'Higgins from Ballymahon, and the Rev. Messrs. O'Donnell, O'Donohoe and Lyons from the old chapel grounds to the cathedral vaults.

Westmeath.

In the cemetery at Milltown, county Westmeath, on the night of Feb. 1st, a memorial cross was erected to the memory of the Manchester martys. It stands six and one-half feet high, by five feet in breadth, and appears to have been made by a first-rate tradesman, as it is very well finished. It is painted green, the letters in black, the crape as usual, with three rosettes. The following is the inscription:—"God save Ireland; may her future be a bright one. This cross is erected in memory the three murdered patriots, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, who lost their lives by the blundering verdict of an English jury at Manchester. And also for the purpose of making an earnest appeal to all the true-hearted Irishmen that love their country, and that hate oppression and tyranny, to pray to the Lord of Heaven to have mercy on their souls.

A Dublin journal says:—A Westmeath proprietor has advanced the wages of the men in his employment from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem, through these distressing winter months, and he also has offered, if a committee and treasurer be appointed, to receive subscriptions for the poor of his county, heading the list himself with the donation of £100.

Meath.

The Limerick Reporter says:—Dean McMahon, of Clogher, has had a meeting of his deeanate, who have sent their names en masse to the Limerick Declaration, with an announcement that the whole diocese will follow immediately.

Louth.

It was expected that the bridge over the Boyne, at Drogheda, would be ready for public traffic by the middle of February. It is a handsome stone structure, with two arches.

Antrim.

Mr. Aylward Owen Blood O'Conor, A. B., ex scholar and senior scholar Q. C. B., of 15 Merchants' quay, Dublin, son of Aylward O'Conor, Esq., of Belfast, and formerly of Milton, in the County Roscommon, has been admitted an attorney of the Supreme Courts of Common Law in Ireland, and a solicitor of the High Courts of Chancery. The Incorporated Law Society awarded Mr. O'Conor a silver medal at his final legal examination previous to admission.

Down.

The Down Recorder of Jan. 25, says:—On Wednesday evening last a fine boy, seventeen years of age, named James Cairns Crea, only son of the late Mr. George Crea, of Maxwell's Court, Comber, who had been staying with his uncle, Mr. William Stockdale, of Ballynarry, within a few miles of Downpatrick, went out hunting, and succeeded in shooting three wild ducks. Two of the birds he got, but the third fell in the water, and he was unable to reach it. On Thursday morning he went to endeavor to recover the third duck, bringing with him a double-barreled gun, which was loaded. He saw the bird on the surface of the water, but beyond his grasp, and incautiously caught hold of the barrel of the gun, using the butt to drag the bird to the edge. By some means the strong weeds got entangled on the lock, and the result was that the charge in one of the barrels exploded, shattering the poor boy's hand and arm to such a degree that portions of the bones fell out, and in twenty-six hours after the accident he had ceased to exist.

Donegal.

A correspondent writing from Killybegs, under date of Jan. 30, says: Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, greater quantities of fish (herrings, cod and ling,) have never been known to be upon our coast before as those daily seen here during the past two months. But the wretched condition of the fishermen—their small, unseaworthy boats, their scanty nets and fishing gear—preclude the possibility of any attempt to carry on a successful fishery. Although our seas from here to Lough Swilly are literally, nay, absolutely swarming with countless millions of those fish which in the last century were utilized with so many accruing benefits to our now impoverished inhabitants, there have been few captured during the present season, in consequence of the disadvantages the fishermen labor under. Until something is done to furnish our fishermen with proper appliances, the development of the west coast fisheries cannot be accomplished.

Galway.

Mr. Edward Jennings recently applied for leave to sell spirits at Cong, but the magistrate refused to grant him a license on the ground that he wore crape and green at a High Mass in honor of the three executed Fenians.

Mayo.

It is announced that in case of Lord John Browne resigning the representation in Parliament of the county Mayo, Mr. Edward Jordan, of the Irish Bar, Connaught circuit, and also a member of one of the oldest Catholic families in the county, will be a candidate for the vacancy.

Sligo.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says:—The four Fenian prisoners, John and Thomas Sheran and Anthony and Francis Grady, of Ballaghadereen, who were lodged in Castlebar jail, were lately brought before A. R. Stritch, Esq., R. M., and after an examination of about three or four minutes were discharged on their own recognizances to come up and give bail if called upon. They were escorted to the house of the resident magistrate by eight of the constabulary, one jailor and a large crowd, and returned through three of our principal streets almost unnoticed.

Leitrim.

The nomisation of a coroner for the southern district of the county of Letrim was to have taken place at Carrick-on-Shannon on the 7th of February. There are two candidates for the office—Dr. Keon, of Mohill, and Mr. Gearty, of Finnaloughta, near Dromod. Both gentlemen are Poor Law Guardians of the Mohill Union.

Fermanagh.

An Enniskillen correspondent under date Feb. 3, says:—On Saturday morning last there was a stiff S. W. gale blowing, which carried away slates off houses, and tore trees up by the roots in neighboring plantations. The goods shed of the railway was considerably damaged. Several shops in town were closed during the greater portion of the day, the main barracks was much injured, and some houses were almost unroofed. In the evening the storm abated a little.

On the 24th ult., the house of a man named David McGrath, situated at Coolagarranroe, close to the Mitchelstown Caves, accidently took fire, and was burned to the ground.

Early on the morning of Monday, Feb. 3, telegraphic communications between Cork and several towns in the county was interrupted. The wires between the city and Macroom were dumb as well as those of Queenstown. When this became known, considerable excitement was caused, and rumors of a most extraordinary and improbable nature were claculated as to the cause of the stoppage in the telegraphing. A strong guard was placed at the bridewell, and the police were in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.—Cork Reporter.

Limerick.

A late Limerick Reporter says:—Mr. Darby Quilligan, a tenant farmer of the Corporation of Limerick, for certain lands at Rebonge, died recently. He is said to have been worth five or six thousand pounds and a large stock of dairy cows, &c., as well as the interest in the farm, which is within a short distance of the city. Puilligan was an unsophisticated countryman, seldom appearing in other than his working dress, and disdaining all the new fashions, no matter how attractive.

Kerry.

A Cork journal says:—Since the committal under the Habeas Corpus Act to the Tralee jail of the three young Killarney men on last Christmas eve, they have been visited from time to time by some young women of that town, and last week Miss Hogan—a young girl who organized a female deputation, which she led to the Rev. Mr. Mawe's house, requesting the celebration of masses for the Fenians executed at Manchester applied for admission to see the prisoners. Her application was granted, and among the usual articles of confectionary she was taking in, the guard at the jail gates saw a large pie. Curiosity urged him to open it, and having done so he found a quantity of tobacco coiled in the centre of it. The weed appeared to be the real Havana, and it was confiscated. Miss Hogan was informed she would not be allowed to visit her friends any more.

A young man named Whitstone, was recently brought before the Dover (England) magistrates charged with comdlicity in Fenianism and stated there were 17,690 enrolled Fenian in Cork. He was some years ago in kerry. He is a compositor, and commenced his apprenticeship on the Kerry Examiner. He became qualified at his trade on the Tralee Chronicle, and was foreman printer on the Kerry Star.

The British Minister to Turkey gets $40,000; to Austtia, $40,000; and to France, $50,000 a year; while their minister to this country gets but $30,000—so that we rank $10,000 less than Turkey in national consideration at the Court of St. James.

THE LITTLE ROBE OF WHITE.

In a rosewood cradle a baby lay;
Its mother was stitching, stitching away
On a little robe of white;
One foot on the rocker, she hoped to keep
Her frolicsome baby fast asleep,
To finish her work that night.

In every stitch of the garment she wrought
That loving mother fastened a thought—
Hopes for that little one!
And smiled on her baby in happy pride,
As it slept in its cradle by her side
Till the little robe was done.

Then she folded up the cambric and lace,
And kissed her little one's chubby face,
That smiled in its infant glee,
She tossed it up and down in the air;
"How pretty you'll look, little baby, when you wear
That new little robe," said she.

* * * *

In a rosewood coffin that baby lay;
Its mother had wept the night away,
Watching its dying breath;
With it pressed to her bosom, she prayed to keep
Her dying baby from going to sleep
In the cold, cold arms of death.

They buried the babe in the garment just wrought,
With every stitch held a hopeful thought,
From that loving mother's sight:
On a marble stone she wrote, with a tear,
"How many hopes are buried here
In that little robe of white!"

* * * *

In the Saviour's arms a baby lay,
From its rosewood coffin far away,
In the realms of love and light;
The angels a garment had folded about
Its little form, which will never wear out—
A seamless robe of white.

Manchester, March 24.—The Fenians Thompson and Mulaly, who were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Policeman Brett, have been reprieved.

London, March 24th.—Midnight. In the House of Commons, to night, Mr Gladstone introduced the resolutions on Church Reform of which he gave notice last week. The substance of these resolutions is as follows:

First. That, in the opinion of this House, the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment—due regard being had, however, for personal interests and rights of property.

Second. No new personal rights should be created, and that the Commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending final action by Parliament on the whole question.

Third. A petition should be presented to the Queen, praying that the Church patronage in Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

When the resolutions had been read. Disraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolutions in the House by the end of the present month. It was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30 of May.

The New York Herald of March 6th says: Difficulty between the German and Irish immigrants on Ward's Island had been brewing for some time. On the morning of March 6th, after breakfast had been eaten by the immigrants in the dining hall of the Immigrant's Refuge, the Germans, to the number of three hundred or more assembled under their leaders, and gathering all the weapons they could find, knives, pistols, clubs and stones, they received their instructions, and marching from the upper end of the island, poured down in overwhelming numbers on the Irish, who were scattered here and there in groups of twos and threes discussing the affair of the day previous. But a few of the Irish resisted as they were not armed, and those who did attempt to make any resistance were soon overpowered and had to run for it, deeming discretion the better part of valor. A fearful onslaught was made by the Germans on the Irish, many of whom took refuge in the hospital building, the bake house, and the different outhouses. Many of them received severe wounds and confusions, and a number of them were stabbed or badly beaten. There was a lull in the conflict.

It was about 9 o'clock. The Irish had determined to dig up the hatchet. Accordingly it was dug up and the fiery cross was sent around among the Celts, bidding them to do or forever be dishonered, unwept and unsung. Reinforcements were at hand About 9 o'clock the Irish to the number of 400 or 500 marched to the tool house. where the gardening, carpentering, and all kinds of instruments were kept, and bursting open the doors, all the axes, pitchforks, crowbars, scythes, and even knives were taken from the reaping machines and distributed to the combatants. The Irish then marched to where the Germans, triumphant at their easy and almost bloodless victory, were stationed near the hospital building, telling of the heat or the fight. An onslaught perfectly terrific in its nature was then made upon the Germans, who were in their turn taken by surprise. The Germans were driven into the basement of the main building, and a terrible combat ensued, no quarter offered or taken. Before going into action the leader of the Irish forces tied on his right arm a green veil presented to him by a female sympathiser, which served like Henry of Navarre's plume to indicate the progress of the fight. All was still along the Celtic line for a moment and the bravest held their breath. Then the Teutons slowly and suddenly retiring, were pressed sorely, and forced to take shelter in the vaults of the hospital. The superintendant of the island, John H. Finck, now made his appearance and ordered the rioters to cease their bloody work. All in vain. As well might he have tried to scoop out Long Island Sound with a soup-ladle. The blood of the Fenians was up. The authorities and officials were scattered like chaff before a whirlwind. The Irish en masse rushed into the hospital basement, and there the Germans found themselves penned up like rats in a corner. The battle was at its height. Shouts, screams, wild yells and cries of terror were the order. the Irish laying on miaght and main for Cork and Tipperary in the narrow and contracted space, and the Teutons with memories of Duppel and Sadowa fresh in their minds, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground for the honor of fatherland. 400 to 500 men were fighting like tigers in this narrow space, and between the confusion, groans and yells that rose from the swarming, struggling mass of men engaged in this desperate and bloody hand-to-hand conflict, it looked as if a herd of wild beasts had been let loose and were devouring each other. Pick and crowbar plied, while with bare bosom the impetuous Celt rushed on the phlegmatic Teuton in deadly fight.

In the meantime the frantic superintendent, finding that he could not do nothing, sent for assistance by telegraph to police headquarters in the city, and as soon as possible betachments were sent to the island by boat from the following precincts: Seventh, Eight, Eleventh, Twelth, Thirteenth, Seventhteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth, numbering in all about 120 men, under the command of Inspector Walling, Capitains Bennett, Hutchings, Bogart, Sergeant Barrett, Waters, Phillips and Collsns. Capt. Bennett. of the Twelfth Precinct, with 10 men, and Sergeants Barrett and Waters, were the first to land on the island, the station house being located in One Hundred and Twentieth street, near Third avenue. Capt. Bennett reached the island at 10 o'clock, and the battle royal had lasted for an hour when he arrived. The Germans were in the slaughter pen, and could offer no further resistance, having been beaten, and no retreat left open for them when the police came. Germans and Irish were so inextricably mixed up that they could not be separated, even by force. Out of the entire breathing, bleeding, fighting mass in the vaults of the hospital building hardly a man could be recognized owing to the cuts and bruises. Capt. Bennett ordered the rioters to cease their bloody work twice or three times but it was of no use, so he was compelled to use different arguments. The officers on the outside took their clubs in one hand and their revolvers in another and "sailed in" firing seveaal shots among the fighters to call their attention to the fact that the police were on hand. This effected a seedy dispersion of the crowd, who scattered in different ways, but a number of them was arrested, the entire police force by this time having arrived at the scene of the conflict. About 75 of the ring leaders, or persons whom the Superintendent, in his excitement believed to be ring leaders, were arrested and confined in the cells of hospital buildings.

It was a noticeable fact that nearly all the were either stabbed or shot, while the Germans were principally beaten over the head or in the face badly. Condon, a young fresh-looking lad, was badly wounded in the knee, the ball having passed through, while the ball had been extracted from Doyle's wound. It is believed that the row might have been quelled had the Superintendent, Finck, had enough nerve to summon the police when the Germans first commenced the riot in the morning. Instead of that, however, he did not summon assistance until a late hour, when the Germans were penned in danger of being massacred by the infuriated Irishmen who had collected to revenge their comrades.

The Muscatine Courier of Feb. 7, has the following about the man-woman story:

Our readers have doubtless perusad a yarn from the La Crosse Democrat, concerning the transformation of a woman into a man. This is entitled a "strange story" and rightly, too, for it is strange: but we know of one that beats it. In Montpelier Township, in this county, reside an aged couple by the name of Rose. These two individuals take it turn about. That is, every three years the woman becomes a man, and during the same three years the man ceanges to a woman. Strange as it may seem, there are some doxens of people in this county who stand ready to verify this statement with an affidavit. These two unfortunate being were married in 1848. In 1849 the woman gave birth to a child which died. Shortly after the birth of this child, the parents began to change sexes. A seperation followed, and the parties moved from Tennessee, where they then resided, one to Illinois, the other to Kentucky. In 1851, the change having become complete in both, they were again brought together by friends. They fell in love a second time and were married, the former husband this ttme being the wife, and vice versa. In 1852 the former husband, and now wife, presented the former wife and now husband, with a female child. This child is now 16 years old. She is also troubled in the same way, often changing sex in a single night. She never knows, when she goes to bed, but she will wake up in the morning and find herself a boy, and is not certain whe gets up in the morning but that he will be a girl. He (or she) keeps two sets of clothes handy, and when the changes began to come on, dons the proper apparel of her (or his) sex.

This may seem a touch story, but it is vouched for by a large number of reliable persons. But to return to her parents. At intervals of three years the change of sex described above has taken place regularly. The couple now have five children, three of which call the original father mother, and two of which call the original mother father. These children are all liable to occasional and complete changes of sex, but nct of so sudden a nature as marks the status of the oldest boy (or girl). A good story is told of a young darkey who was not acquinted with the family failing. Meeting the girl at a party one evening, he fell violently in love with her, escorted her home, rnd on the way sclicited and obtained permission to call on her again. The next evening found him promptly at the house of his sweetheart. Imagine, kind reader, the astonishment of the prospective citizen when he found his dulcinea arrayed in boys' clothes, and sporting an incipient mustache on what the evening before was the smooth, rosy upper lips. Two days later he came again, and found his Mary John (for that was the name given by the conscientious parents) once more the blooming lass, without even the semblance of a man. Taking one look at her, the astounded youth rushed from the house and never went near it again, "for fear," as he said, "that he might get to be a gal hisself." Of the truth of this last circumstance we are not so certain, but we again assure our readers that the remainder of our story is as true as fact can make it.

Special Notices.

Dr. Jordan's Pacific Anatomical Museum, and Gallery of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street, should be visited by every one desirous of a knowledge of "how we live, move, and have our being." The museum has recently been improved, by many additions to its large collection. The Gorilla and Dying Zouave, are alone worth the price of admission. But there are thousands of natural curiosities, a list of them would fill columns of our paper; and the artistic models also; we can count over twenty, worth ten dollare each to look at, for the like are not to be seen elsewhere, save in London or Paris. This Museum should be patronized, Dr. Jordan has met expense and labor to make this rare collection for our benefit: not, indeed, to glut a depraved taste, but to add to our knowledge, and whatever does so helps civilization. Every one should step in and see the wonders of nature and of art

Do you want good and cheap Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Taas, Sugar, Coffee, Caudles, Oyster, Mackerel, Rice, Soap, Oil, etc.? Everything in that way, cheap and good, and full weight and meesure, at the East India Tea Company, 131 Third st., by J. E. Dixon, proprietor. Call in.

The Pope has appointed Lucien Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon the Great a Cardinal.

Father Auger has been very diligent in collecting funds for the erection of a new Catholic Church at Suisun and over $900 have already been described.

We understand that a requisition is in course of signature, in this city, requesting Archbishop Alemany to call a public meeting of Catholics and others, who sympathize with the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius the Ninth, in the annoyances and unjust vexations, to which he has been so long subjected. We hope every zealous and enlightened Catholic in our metropolis, will hasten to append his name to this document. It is a reproach to our free city not to have moved sooner in this matter.

We regret to announce the death of Cornelius Mahoney, of Sutter Creek, Amador county, which took place on the 9th inst. Mr. Mahoney was a native of Ballincollig, county of Cork, Ireland, and for many yeats a resident of this State. He possessed many qualifications of heart and mind that gained the respect and confidence of a largo circle of acquaintances. Fortune favored his business speculations, and his means were generously devoted to the advancement of every good work. The cause of Catholicity has lost a devoted supporter, and Irish nationality a warm advocate.

It is our painful duty to record the death of a venerable and good priest this week. On Friday, the 14th inst., Rev James Reid, Pastor SS. Peter and Paul's church. Beaver, N.Y., died at his residence in Beaver. The funeral obsequies were performed on the 17th, in the church to which he had been so long attached. The Bishop, together with a large number of clergy, assistrd at the services.

A correspondent writing from Sitka, Alaska Territory, says: "On Feb. 7, the steamer Otter arrived here from Victorir, and brought on board among other passengers, the Very Rev. J. M. Mandart, from Victoria, who proposes to remain here for six montes. The Rev. gentlemen celebrated Mass in this city, on Sunday, the 9th, and a large number of Catholics were present; also, quite a large number of Protestants, and some few Russians. It was the first time in the history of Alaska that a Catholic priest was ever here."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CORERECTED WEEKLY BY OUR REPORT'R

Wholesale prices only.

Flour $6 25 to $8 00
Wheat, $2 40 to $2 50 per 100.
Barley, $1 80 to $2 00
Oats, $1 80 to $2 32 per 100 lbs
Corn, $2 25 to $0 00 per 100 lbs
Rye, $1 75 per 100 lbs
Potatoes, at $1 30 to 1 50c;
Butter, Choice to prime roll of California Dairy, 27c to 35c per lb.
Butter (old) in brine, 30c to 37c
Eggs, 35c to 00c per dozen.
Lard, in 10-lb tins. at 11c per lb
Cheese. From 20c to 22c per lb.
Beef, 11c to 00c per lb.
Veal, 10c to 12c per lb.
Mutton, 7c to 0c.
Lamb, 12c to
Pork, fresh, 8 to 0c per lb.
Hens, $6, chickens $7 per dozen.
Ducks, $6 00 to $00 per dozen.
Geese, $18 to $00 per dozen,
Turkeys, 18 per lb.
Hay, $20 00 to $24 per ton.
Bacon, 12c to 13c per lb.
Hams, 00c. to 18 for California.
Pork, in pickle, 17 to 22c

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......AT THE......
EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.
J. E. DIXON,
131 THIRD STREET,
Between Howard and Minna streets.
A LARGE STOCK of GROCERIES,
.........ALSO.........
A Large Assortment of Choice Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Etc.,
Which we offer to the public at the following low prices:

5 lbs Candles for $1.
5 lbs Costa Rica Coffee, $1
Choice Mackerel $2 50 per kit
Coal Oil, $2 50 per can.
Oysters, $1 75 pe dozen.
Rice, 10 lbs for $1.
Chemical Olive Soap, $1 25 per box
7 and 8 lbs of White sugar for $1
9 and 10 lbs choice brown sugar $1.

Call in and examine. Full weights guaranteed. Orders promptly filled, and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. Country orders respectfully solicited, and forwarded to boats or the cars free of charge.

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The Gardens have (during the Winter months,) been renovated, improved and embelished, and many additional attractions added, especially for the amusement and comfort of Ladies and Children.

Admission to the Grounds. **25 cents**
Children half price.

The Folsom and Howard street cars run to the Gardens. ap4

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM and GALLERY of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street. On Monday, 18th March, this truly elaborate and magnificent collection, of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in Science, Natural History, and Art, was thrown open to the public. Extensive Embellishments have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in Botany, Icthyology, and Entomology. Comparative Floral and Botanical Anatomy will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most instructive, agreeable, and useful in the world. Insect and animal life will be beautifully displayed, and the celebrated Du Chaillu Gorilla which was exhibited alive in Paris, has been added to tde already vast collection of human and comparative Anatomy. The Museum is open daily from 9 a m to 5, and fr m 7 to 9 p m. Sunday from 5 to 10. ap1

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WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDE for the Piano Violen, Flute, Melodeon, Cabinet Organ, Guitar. Accordeon, Fife, Flageolet, and Clarionet, designed in its Lessons, Examples and Exercises to impart a Knowledge of playing without the aid of a teacher: with selections of choice Music. Price of each book 75 cents. Sent postpaid.

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From the
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
May, 1865.
Edited by Wm. Proctor, Jr.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the monstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can thereb a econvocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipies?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstrumm itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity istead of qaliy, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the blader and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in mrle or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remalks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Revinw, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 25, 1865.

Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious: in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertized that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I nommenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much leke writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used eny now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

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Hon. W. A Porter, City Solicitor, Philadalphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor, California.
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And many others, it necessary.

D

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These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient.
TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!
A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.
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A. G. STILES, Vice President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary
fe15 H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.

A CARD.

BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATORS:

THOMAS MOONEY	NATHANIEL PAGE,
SAMUEL CRIM	JOHN CENTER
J W McCORMICK	J D CONNELL,
A ROSENFIELD	W A JANKE
FRANK McCOPPIN	CHARLES B GRANT
JOHN DUNN	WM B COOKE,
W G WEIR	WM H GLADWIN

D JORDAN.

CAPITAL:
$50,000, in 500 Shares of $100 Each

Policies issued on all classes of
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

METHOD OF BUSINESS.

First—Low Charges.
Second—Prompt payment of Losses.
Third—No Lawsuits.
Fourth—All disputes which may arise are to be settled by arbitration, as may be seen by the following agreement, which is inserted on all the policies, viz:

"It is hereby agreed, by and between the Builders' Insurance Company and ———, the assured in this policy, that in case any difference shall arise touching any claim for loss or damage under this Policy, the same shall be submitted te Arbitrators—one to be chosen by the Company, and one by the assured; and in case of their disagreement, the two persons so chosen shall choose a third person—and the written award of two of the arbitrators, as to the amount of compensation for the damage sustained, shall be final and binding on the Company and the assured, without further recourse."

President..........................THOMAS MOONEY
Secretary..........................SAMUEL CRIM
Actuary............................JOHN FOWLER

Office in the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome. no20

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate.

By order.
THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. ja16m

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Insurance Broker,
And Adjuster of Marine Losses and Averages.

MARITIME and all COMMERCIAL DOCuments and Writings drawn. Claims upon Insurers Adjusted.

Consultations upon all Insurance and Maritime Subjects.

OFFICE—No 321 California street, southeast corner Sansome, San Francisco. no21

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Southwest corner Montgomery and California streets.

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000

THIS COMPANY INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Dwelling Houses and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels and their Cargo while in Port, and on all other insurable property at the lowest rates.

Losses liberally adjusted and immediately PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

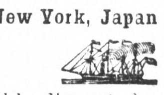
Stockholders Personally Liable.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. A. Donohoe	Ira P. Rankin,
Jacob Scholle,	John Sime,
J Y Hallock	Adam Grant,
Jacob Greenebaum	N Van Bergen,
Henj Brewster,	Chr. Christiansen,
John Anderson	J Seller,
Michael Reese,	Lewis Gerstle,
J Baum,	W W Dodge,
James T Boyd,	A J Bowie,
Isaac Hecht,	Leon Ehrman,
C Meyer,	J P Newmark,
A Kline,	A Goldsmith,
John N. Risdon,	Henry Greenberg,
Solomon Rich,	J. H. Baird,
S Fish	Isaac Wormser,
J W Brittan,	M Sachs.

CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, President.
B Rothschild Secretary. ap20

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMSHIPS
For New York, Japan and China.



Will be dispatched as follows:

LEAVE THE NEW WHARF, Corner of FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS at 11 o'clock, A. M., of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 6th, 14th, 22d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Departure of 14th is expected to connect with the English steamer for Southhampton, South America and Australia, and P. R. R. Co.'s steamer for Central America. Through tickets can be obtained.

Passengers berthed through.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and a tendance free.

These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through tickets to Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman, and National Steamship Lines can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co.'s office, in San Francisco, where also may be obtained orders for passage from Liverpool or Southampton to San Francisco, either via New York or St. Thomas,—if desired, an amount of £10 to £20 will be advanced with the above orders. Holders of orders will be obliged to identify themselves to the Agents in England.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and way ports, apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

The Steamship CHINA, Capt G. E. Lane, will be dispatched April 11, at noon, from wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, for Yokohama and Hongkong; connecting at Yokohama with the steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghai.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts. jy2

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent,
P. M. S. Co.

BUCKLEY'S BANJO GUIDE.

Containing **Elementary Principles; Hew, Easy and Progressive Exercises, songs, Dances and Melodies,** Many of them never before published. This new book for the Banjo has been prepared by Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY who has had twenty-six years experience as a teacher and player, and will be found to be superior to all former publications of its class. It contains over one hundred of the very best pieces of music for the Banjo. Price, 75c. Sent postpaid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

QUARTER OF A MILLION PIANISTS,

Are indebted to Richardson's New Method for their Ability to play well.

This book continues to be the Standard Method of Piano Instruction throughout the country. Its Easy Lessons Pleasing Exercises, and Charming Recreations, have made it extremely popular, while its rare adaptation to all grades of advancement causes it to be not only valuable to a person during his early studies, but for a lifetime. Price $3 75. Sent postpaid. **Oliver Ditson & Co.,** Publishers, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO, New York.

Three First Premiums in 1865

WILL & FINCK.
CUTLERS.
LOCKSMITHS & BELL-HANGERS

All Kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired, Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1852.

613 Jackson street, 4 doors west from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annunciator. Country Orders promptiy attended to.

FREDRICK A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.

JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger. jy14

Ahead of all Competition
IS
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
For the Pianoforte,
BEING THE
Only Book the Teacher Requires,
AND
The Book Every Pupil is Attracted to.

Its lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well-informed teacher and scholar uses. Price, 3,75; sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publisher, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

H. BUSH IS IN THE FIELD AGAIN--

Give me a PICTURE that is true,
A beautiful position, too,
A fair complexion, clear and bright—
A little smile, and that's all right.

Give me a picture that will stand
A journey over sea and land;
And that will [illegible] by day and night,
A little smile, and that's all right.

Make not the shadows very black;
Be careful, make the eyes correct;
So recollect and pay attention;
A little smile once more I'll mention.

Place hands and head as you think best
In harmony with all the rest;
[illegible] the latest style;
Three-quarter face—a little smile.

Give me the colors that are bright;
Put on the lips a "little mite,"
And on the cheeks a little too—
Be careful, make the picture true.

Then go and take your perspective,
And give the figure strong relief;
But let me know before you start
Please don't give me a broken heart.

Be sure and make my drapery black;
Put in my eyes a little speck;
Now play your music, light and shade
Give me the tone that never fades.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHY has again been made by H. BUSH. It consists of his newly-constructed SOLAR PRISM INSTRUMENT, the latest now in use, and which supercedes all that has been discovered. In 1858 Mr. Bush invented a similar instrument of the kind, with which he took life size Pictures, almost a wonder at that time. But the pictures would have been too costly, if he had not made an improvement on it. The pictures taken by this instrument cannot be beaten, as I will explain. First, it works with the Solar Prism light, which is a new discovery in Photography. Second, the new process is combined of such chemicals that the pictures will last forever, which has long been looked for. Third, they are distinct and well defined, with half shadows, and all that is required to frame them, and if wished for, a little color can be put on, such as eyes, cheeks, etc., and they will then show a complete picture to the life. Fourth, the advantage is, that pictures can be taken from one to seven feet in length; landscapes, from one to six feet square, very distinct. Fifth, copies can be taken from small Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in any size. All work is guaranteed by H. Bush. It is true that the public oftentimes inquire which pictures are the best, and what kind last longest. I will explain this in full. A good Ambrotype, taken with the best of chemicals, and properly varnished, will last longer than any other picture now in existence. They can then, at any time, be copied by the new colored in oil, pastel, or any other color wished for; but they will last still longer if even no color is put on. Many photographs have already faded, but this is no more so if they are taken by H. BUSH'S new process. The next picture to an Ambrotype is our Melainotypes; they are exceedingly beautiful, and resemble, in every respect, a good Ambrotype, and very useful to send in letters to friends, etc. Next comes the Cartes De Visite. This is almost a puzzle for many artists that are not properly acquainted with chemistry to make a decent job of it. We will not too highly speak of the durability of this kind of picture, but they will last some time if put in a closed album, for which purpose they are intended but the latest style of Cartes De Visite, taken by H. BUSH, are superior to any of them. Next comes the Stereoscopes. These are the most interesting pictures for evening pastime; they are taken on paper, or transparent glass, by H. BUSH, in the latest style. Such is the wonderful art—the wonder of the Nineteenth Century. Amen, so mote it be!

So, Ladies and Gentlemen, please go and see
His prices are low, and your visit is free.
The first class of work he will give to all,
So make up your minds, and give him a call.

His Gallery is on the Corner of Montgomery and Post streets. Entrance opposite the New Masonic Hall, San Francisco. no12

Three First Premiums in 1865

WILL & FINCK.

CUTLERS.

LOCKSMITHS & BELL-HANGERS

All Kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired, Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1852.

613 Jackson street, 4 doors west from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annunciator. Country Orders promptly attended to.
FREDRICK A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger.
jy14

SQUARZA'S PUNCHES.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY.
Established 1860

THIRTEEN FIRST PREMIUMS
AWARDED
TO
V. SQUARZA,

FOR HIS
ORIGINAL PUNCHES,
CORDIALS,
Anti-Dyspeptic, Hygienic Bitters, Etc., Etc.

A. BONA, Successor to V. SQUARZA
No **120** Leidesdorff street, (old **44**) near

For Ladies: SELENE.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY.—The only original Squarza's Punch Establishment and Saloon, is at 120 Leidesdorff street, (old 44), next to the corner Sacramento. Mr A. Bona is the successor of Mr. Squarza, and in every respect his saloon is as well filled with choice wines and liquors as it was while under the care of the celebrated Squarza. We can recommend Mr. Bona to the patronage of the public, as a gentlemanly saloon manager, and as deserving of patronage.

CITY NOTICES.

Agency for Pacific Coast, 310 Washington street, San Francisco.
On hand for sale at greatly reduced prices, Large Stock
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Llion, New York.

THE CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL CO.,

Is another of the organizations established here for the developement of onr resources. The objeect of this Company is to aggregate capital for the purpose of being used for the promotion of manufacture, commerce, and the investment of money accumulated, in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine. The attention of the Directors has been directed to the field where they could obtain a constant supply of material for the manufacture of carpeting, matting, sacking, cordage, cotton and linen goods, of which at least three aad a half millions of dollars in value are annualy imported into California from abroad. The Central American Sates import goods of the same character equal to half a million of dollars. The Directors have, at great trouble and expense, not only secured the exclusive control of a large portion of the raw material produced on the coast, necessary to be used for the purposes aforesaid, but they have obtained important concessions both from the Government of Nicaragua, as well as from private individuals. They have also purchased two of the best sites on the Pacific, for the purposes of the cultivation of fibres, warehousing and manufacturing purposes. One of those is known as the Hacienda of San Ramon, close to Realejo, in the Republic of Nicaragua. It contains two thousand acres of land; and at this place the Company have erected two large and substantial buildings and sheds for manufacturing, storage and dwelling houses, also mill dams and water courses of the most solid masonry, and approved construction. The other is near Virgin Bay on Lake Nicaragua. A large water wheel and shafting have been constructed at the works, and fibre mills have been erected there, which are capable of producing a superior article of hemp and fibre superior to Manilla, at the rate of seven hundred pounds per day. The company has a large quantity of this material on hand, and are able to supply the trade with any quantity which may be required. It will also supply ginned cotton, either Sea Island or long staple, at a cheaper rate than can be purchased elsewhere. Of that peculiar fibrous plant which grows in Nicaragua, known as Pita, —a rich and silky fibre which grows from eight to ten feet in height, the Company have also a constant supply. It can be used as a substitute for flax, sewing or any other thread or fabric made out of flax. The Directors call the attention of manufacturers of cloth, cotton or silk goods to examine it, as they are assured that it will become an article of great commercial value for manufacturing purposes. As the Company progresses, it is the intention of the Directors either to manufacture or to promote the manufacture of rope, cordage, sacking, matting, carpeting, linen and cotton goods; such as the wants of the company, or the probability of profit suggest. The river upon which the company's works have been constructed at San Ramon, has a fall of thirty feet of water during all seasons of the year, and a never failing supply. It is navigable to the sea, for lighters or light draught steamboats. The soil is fertile and yields abundant crops of indigo, cacao, coffee, rice, tobacco, indian corn, sugar, hemp, flax, india rubber, and all the gums and spices known to commerce. The bays and rivers in the vicinity supply the finest fish. The forests produce the finest cedar, rosewood, lignum vitæ, ebony, and other cabinet and dye woods. This place offers the finest site on the coast for a modern town, which, for salubrity of climate, abundance of wood and water, health, and convenience to the sea, is unsurpassed. It is on a high elevation, and affords sufficient a commodation to run twenty wills. It is twenty miles from the city of Leon, which is said to contain 35,000 inhabitatants, about fifteen miles from Chenandega, about five miles from Chichigalpa, and four from Poseltega—all towns of importance, with roads leading to them all. The company has projected such a town at this place, and proposes setting aside sites for schools, churches, etc. The land of the company fronts on the Pacific, and on a harbor where the largest ships may securely ride at anchor, and close to Corinto, where the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company land. The Interoceanic Railway which is about to be constructed through Nicaragua, must of necessity, have its terminus here. The survey now being made for that purpose, shows this to be the case. A number of American settlers are located in the vicinity, who have all been eminently successful. The facilities for communication to this place, either internally or externally considered, are abundantly ample. The works of the Company are only one hundred miles by sea from San Juan del Sud. The Panama and Coast line of steamers on the Pacific, touch at Corinto, and the other ports of Central America; good roads, and navigation by Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, exist in the interior of the Republic; while the North American Company's steamers touch at San Juan del Sud on the Pacific, and Granada, on Lake Nicaragua. Besides this, the Government of Nicaragua has made a liberal concession to open cheap communication between San Francisco and that Republic; and this Company intends, at as early a date as possible, to put on a line of vessels to the ports of that country. The laws of Nicaragua are liberal; there is every security for life and property; the taxes are not onerous, and the Company is granted the right to import, free of duty, goods to the extent of its exports. The Company will thus be enabled to supply sugar, cotten, hemp and other fibres, and the woods of the country to this State, and also afford market for the agricultural and manufactured goods of California. The Republic abounds in mines of gold, silver, copper, cinnabar and coal, a large number of which are now worked by natives and foreign capitalists. English and French enterprise is grasping all the advantages this country affords It is for Californians, who are more deeply interested therein, to avail themselves of the advantages which are offered them. This Company is now making a daily profit, and while it offers a greater income than could be possibly derived from any other source, it has none of the risks attending many investments. It insures divers advantages not existing in most other associations There are no assessments on stock. It is co-operative in its character, and has the tendency to attract the working-men within its ranks. It has all the elements of a Loan and Saving Bank, with that of a Homestead Association; while it proposes to aid and assist the manufacturer; promote the commerce of the State, and develop our agricultural resources. Its Stockholders become, at once, proprietors of the richest land, and the most lucrative manufacturing business on the Pacific coast, as well as the greatest concessions. With the view of increasing their business, the Directors now offer in the market a limited amount of the Stock, and invite the attention of persons desirous of becoming subscribers, to examine the fabrics and material manufactured by the Company. Any information on the subject can be obtained at the office of the Company, on the northwest corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, from the Treasurer, Daniel Murphy, Esq, or the Secretary, who will attend each day from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the Company's office, Room No. 35, up stairs, for that purpose. Directors: Eugene L. Sullivan, Dan'l Murphy, Henry A. Cobb, R. F. Ryan, John W. Kee, Arthur Quinn, Philip Riely, Captain J. H. Biethen, Peter Warn, W. J. Brooks, Henry Gotthil, M O'Neil, Robert Foley, Henry Fisher, Dr. Sharkey, John H. Cook, Peter Dempsey, James Brook. President, E. L. Sullivan; Vice President, R. F. Ryan; Treasurer, Daniel Murphy; Secretary, Jas Finn.

CHOICEST FAMILY FLOUR.

B. SBARBORO & BROTHER, Grocers and Wine and Tea Merchants, No. **531** Washington street, near Montgomery, have on hand a large supply of the best brands of BAKERS' AND FAMILY EXTRA FLOUR, which they guarantee, and offer for sale as yet at very low prices.

Their TFA AND WINE DEPARTMENT is conceded by all connoisseurs to be stocked with the best qualities the market affords.

Goods carefully packed and delivered promptly throughout the city, and to the steamers and cars free of extra charge. oc12tf

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BALANCE SHEET
....OF....
CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY,
....FOR....
Six months ending Oct. 31st, 1867.

ASSETS:

Loans on Moragages	$ 937,804 27
Loans on Sundries	10,534 46
Bank premises	60,000 00
Insurance Stocks	27,536 00
Furniture	685 00
Cash in Coin	40,796 80
Cash in City San Francisco Bonds,	60,020 00
	$1,127,376 53

LIABILITIES.

To Depositors	$1,008,614 55	
Surplus to secure Depositors	118,761 98	
		$1,127,376 53
The above Surplus is formed by Capital paid up		$82,848 00
Surplus Fund, after deducting all expenses of management, Dividend and Interest		35,913 89
		$118,761 98

State of California, City of San Francisco, ss. THOMAS MOONEY, President, and HENRY V. HERBERT, Secretary, of the California Building and Loan Society, and Henry Boyle, John Rae Hamilton, and J J Toomey, Accountants of said Society, being duly sworn each for himself says, that the foregoing statement is true and correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief, according to the Books of said Society.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1868.
THOMAS MOONEY, President.
H. HERBERT, Secretary.
HENRY BOYLE,
JOHN RAE HAMILTON,
J. J. TOOMEY, Accountants.
J. W. McKENZIE,
ja 25 Notary Public.

SOLANO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The above nemed springs are now open for the reception of the public, and the Proprietor in making the announcement takes pleasure in being able to state that no place of summer resort presents better accommodations or more facilities for enjoyment.

These springs are but three miles from Vallejo, and five miles from Benicia, and can be reached by way of either place in two and a half hours from San Francisco, at a cost of only $2 50.

The expences of guests at the Hotel are much lower than at similar places, and at the same time the occommodations are equal to the best.

The medicinal qualities of the waters are pronounced by the best medical authority to be unsurpassed in their benefit to invalids as a restorer of health and vigor,

The bathing accommodations are unlimited, and guests have the benefit of a large orchard and vinyard, and spacious grounds covering 100 acres. The scenery is beautiful, and climate delightful.

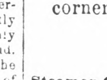
Families wishing to spend a week or two in the country, can find no place so near at home, or that can be reached at so small an expense in so short a time, as the Solano White Sulphur Springs.

Omnibuses are in waiting at Vallejo on the arrival of the Napa boat, which leaves San Francisco at 9 A. M., to convey passengers to the Springs.

The springs can also be reached by way of Suisan, Napa rnd Benicia,
jy 1 HENRY CONNOLY, Prop'r

A NEW MAN IN THE FIELD.
T. B. RODGERS, from Sheffield, CUTLER, ETC.
T. B. RODGERS,
CUTLER,
108 Leidesdorff street, corner california,
Adjoining Pacific Insurance office,
j25 San Francisco.

California Steam Navigation Company



Office of the Company, northwest corner of Front and Jackson sts
SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer **CAPITAL**.........Capt. E A POOLE
" **CHRYSOPOLIS** Capt. A FOSTER
" **YOSEMITE**........ ——— ———
" **CORNELIA**.....Capt. W BROMLEY
" **JULIA**.............Capt. E CONCKLIN

Two of the above steamers leave BROADWAY WHARF at **4** o'clock P. M., EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) one for Sacramento and one for Stockton, the Sacramento boats connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.
B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap1 **President**

Collections of Organ Voluntaries.

Two Hundred and Fifty Easy Voluntaries and Interludes by Zundel	$3 00
Schneider's Voluntaries	2 00
Zeuner's Voluntaries—2 Parts. Part I	1 50
" " Part II	2 00
" " Complete	3 00
Hiles' Short Voluntaries, 9 Nos., each	60
Rink's 100 Voluntaries, Preludes and Interludes	75
Cathedral Voluntaries	3 50
Beauties for the Organ—2 Nos—each	60
50 Pieces for the Organ	3 50

Sent postpaid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York:
Se28 '67

Ahead of all Competition
IS
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
For the Pianoforte,
BEING THE
Only Book the Teacher Requires,
AND
The Book Every Pupil is Attracted to.

Its leasons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has, on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well-informed teacher and scholar uses. Price, 3,75; sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publisher, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
408 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL
ONE MILLION DOLLARS

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE
At the Lowest Rates.
LOSSES PAID IN GOLD COIN.

Executive Committee:

Jos. A Donohoe, Chairman,	Abram Block,
	R. F. Morrow,
Albert Dibblee,	H. W. Halleck,
James H. Deering,	William Pierce,
John G. Bray,	James T. Dean.

GEORGE W. BEAVER.....President
W. W. WIGGINS.....Secretary
AMOS NOYES.....Marine Officer
E. N. TORREY.....Surveyor

Agents in New York:
EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
Financial Agents.
WREAKS & WALSH, Marine Agents

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
......AND......
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep, The Liver becomes affected and generates billious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentry. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum,

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative aetiOn of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetic and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashness and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

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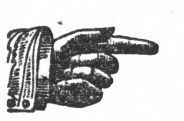

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DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who, having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a notary public. The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I find my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgement for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. The latter was so bad that I feared an entire stoppage of urine. Being a stranger in this city, and believing that those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you may employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address, and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add, that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly, yours, L—— H——
San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1stday of July, A. D. 1864. A. S. GOULD,
[L. S.] Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but experienced but little trouble or inconvenience till 1855 in that year, however, I had Seminal inconvenience; to a fearful extent, which was seminal Weakness by the most alarming symptoms soon followed the back and limbs, pain in limbs, as weakness of vision, nervousness and in the head, dimness of mind, too, was affected general debility. My seriously impaired to such an extent as to confused and short memory; my ideas were society, had spirits depressed. I was averse to and was ever evil forebodings and self-distrust, life. From entirely unfitted for any of the duties of ploy from 1855 to the Summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with Dr. Doherty, at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last, I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best health, Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15 day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease Irregularities, suppressions, etc, will receive the Doctor's most particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase to their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctor's offices, consisting of a suit of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing, that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and that the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communications will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted. Consultation (at the office or by letter,) FREE. Permanent cures guaranteed or no pay. Address,
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